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The following are the only terms of subscription to this paper:—
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JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the Process established by Job Office, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

According to act of Congress, in the year 1863, the Clerk of the Office of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.
 HARRIS, C. H., Aug. 17.—It is currently reported that the Yankees have fallen back across the Rappahannock. The force of Meade is said to be smaller than before. 10,000 men have gone back to collect conscripts.

How exceedingly disgusting it is to hear even now up men use profane language, but when the vilest voice is heard to belch forth a volley of the most blasphemous oaths, it makes the blood chill in the veins.

Those boys around the corner last evening, who are disturbing the public peace by indulging in a fight with rocks and bricks, should be severely punished, if for nothing else, for the obscene language used.

No News.—Nothing further was received up to date of going to press. No news from South or West.

A BATTLE INCIDENT.—The Lynchburg Republican records the annexed incident which lately took place in Virginia:

In the fight with the Yankee raiders at Wytheville was a Methodist preacher who made himself quite conspicuous for gallantry. During the melee he singled out his man and fired, and at the crack of his gun the Yankee fell. Horrified at shedding human blood, the preacher rushed to his fallen foe, and grasping him by the hand, with tears in his eyes, implored his pardon for having shot him, and finding the man was mortally wounded, fell upon his knees and offered up solemn and fervent prayer for him.

The person did the whole thing in a very good manner. Not quite as well, however, as one of our revolutionary ministers. The following is narrated in an old patriotic divine, who lived near Bennington. When the British were advancing to make an attack on that place, he informed his better half that a spirit moved him to do something for his country. Taking a bullet would be prepared ammunition to have one shot. Stationing himself within shooting distance of the road over which he knew the enemy would pass, he waited his chance. When the foe commenced marching by, he selected an officer, took aim, uttered the pious ejaculation, "God have mercy in your soul," pulled the trigger, and over the fellow tumbled to rise no more.

Of the two methods of putting an enemy out of the world we like the one adopted by the Revolutionary divine the best.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

NEGROES FOR THE ARMY.—It has been proposed, in several Confederate journals, to impress the negroes, or a certain proportion of them, and incorporate them with our army in the field. We are opposed to the movement, at least for the present, and until absolute necessity shall direct it.

No one will question our right to use negroes, or even to impress them if we had them, against our despisable enemies, who are utterly reckless of their own mode of warfare; but there is such a thing as policy to be observed in recruiting the armies. The negroes are our laboring class, as contradistinguished from the fighting class, the whites, in time of war, and we should keep them in the fields as long as possible, in order to feed and clothe the army, even though they have infinitely more at stake in the war than their white masters. Yankee triumph is synonymous with negro misery and final extinction, by the most cruel measures that ever blotted the record of a civilized country.

It is the white man's province to fight the battles of the country, and we should not fall back upon negro aid until the former shall have done their duty. We have not half the able-bodied men of the country in arms; let the remainder, or such of them as can be spared from the industrial pursuits of the country, be brought into the ranks, and if we then need soldiers it will be full time to consider the new proposition.

There is one branch of the service where the colored population, slave and free, could be used to advantage, and should have been used all along. They would make excellent teamsters, cooks, hospital nurses and attendants on engineering corps, and thereby relieve an immense number of the able-bodied whites to swell the force of our army. The War Department should authorize this reform too soon.—*Savannah Republican.*

A TERRIBLE FALL.—Mr. Wm F. Johnson, of the firm of Dudley & Johnson, Richmond, fell from the fifth story window of the Bollingbrook Hotel, between 11 and 12 o'clock night before last, and sustained some very severe bodily injury, but miraculously escaped immediate death. He fell from that portion of the building fronting on Second street, and where the steep descent of the street renders the distance from the topmost story to the pavement greater than at any other point in the Hotel. The distance of the fall cannot be less than between forty and fifty feet, and yet the only injuries so far discovered, are fractures of the right thigh and knee cap, fracture of the lower jaw bone, the loss of several teeth, and several contusions about the body.

It is believed that after retiring to his room for the night, Mr. Johnson took a seat in the window for the purpose of smoking a cigar and enjoying the cool breeze. He fell asleep under the gentle influence of these allurements, and losing his balance, rolled out into the street below. His feet struck the window immediately beneath the one from which he fell, shattering the glass, and giving the alarm which led to his discovery on the street. Though evidently greatly shocked, he was sensible enough to converse with those who gathered around him, and requested that his pocket book should be taken care of and his wife be informed of his condition.

Petersburg Express, Saturday.

DEFENSES OF SAVANNAH.—A letter from Savannah says: "The defenses of Savannah have been greatly improved and strengthened almost daily from the beginning of the war until the present time, and they are now so complete, that it would exercise the wits of an engineer to find a place to stick another spade or mound another gun. A range of batteries more than twenty miles long commands every approach to the city by water, or to land by which it can be reached. These guns are so arranged that should the enemy succeed in taking one battery, it would in most cases place him where the fire of two others would be turned upon him, by which such a success on his part would be favorable to our arms. Besides these fortifications, there are ample preparations for the destruction of any fleet or land force that they have sent against any of our important towns. These will only be known by their execution, should the Yanks favor them with an opportunity. The health of the troops is good, with the exception of fever, which have changed in their character from the fatal Typhoid form, to the intermittent, which will doubtless prevail until the fall rains come in.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1863. NO. 221.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARFARE scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and added not only glory to the nation, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which your final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination; but they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They desire to inflict the most cruel and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they denounce the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to pursue their legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. You need but that which is necessary, that those who are called to the field by every motive that moves the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes, and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have been left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts more from weakness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraiding of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than desertion) have caused the Confederacy to lose the sacrifices required by patriotism are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. Repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, who have left their posts, and whose posts are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have abandoned their posts, to return to the field, to repair with delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been absent from their posts, and who are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the Confederacy—to do away with all partial indulgence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of leaving deserters, their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

By the President:
 J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

Aug 5-20t
 The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSORT OFFICE,
 CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAMATION of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the nearest military post, and to be forwarded to their respective regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. No need expect to evade the service which they owe to their country.

Let them report at once to their military officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Hancock," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All absent from duty, on or before the 10th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McKee, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of
 Col. PETER MALLETT,
 Commandant of Conscription for N. C.
 J. W. MALLETT, Adj't.

LOCK & FARRISS,
 MERCHANT TAILORS,
 PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING. The clothing will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK,
 April 7-10t

MULES! MULES! MULES! STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY during the recent battle at Tappahannock, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron branded N. C. One small mule, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tappahannock, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of York.

THOMAS D. ROGGE,
 Major & C. S.

NURSE WANTED. ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make known at Progress Office.

CURRY COMBS. MANUFACTURED BY JOLLY & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

W. E. RICHARDSON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY LAND, DWELLING HOUSES, BARN AND STABLES, and Orchard. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

Aug. 17-1m
 F. A. GARNETT.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDING and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within one mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are well excelled. Price \$5,000, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KAY, N. C. River, N. C.

Aug 12-1f

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, see apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

July 16-1f

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER, Hillsboro, N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. ROGGE, Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-1f

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6 1/2 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knapp & Chase, of Baltimore, the above Piano has the entire iron frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of JAS. PIRSSON.

July 9-1f Hargett St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

June 25-1f

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS.

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREVER known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundred persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Bilious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Felix Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Bilious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from \$175 to \$200 per year. I have used these Pills for my family, which consists of eight white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and happy. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from \$100 to \$200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great risk in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: \$1.50 a box. For \$15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.

Aug 1-24w1m

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many families in cases of Rheumatism (which he considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly diminish the empire of this terrible tyrant: HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

Price: \$5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307, Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: Having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good results. I have been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to the afflicted.

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the best remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,

H. PORTER.

Aug 2-2w

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, N. C. All bottles warranted.

Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Ink manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address: J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

Charlotte, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, Jr., N. C.

July 8-1f

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day, ... \$1.00
 Two days, ... 2.00
 Three days, ... 3.00
 Four days, ... 4.00
 Five days, ... 5.00

One week, ... \$6.00
 Two weeks, ... 12.00
 Three weeks, ... 18.00
 One month, ... 24.00
 Two months, ... 48.00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

\$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, I lost double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated, with white patent leather, or facings to pads, bridle's bluffs trimmed with white patent leather, with small bits set on top of heads, made with bar buckles, but straight bar with rings driving reins rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckles, in middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strap leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without bluffs, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy carpet on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle, straight mouth piece with cheek. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blind. Also one black fall quilted, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worn, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.

Aug 14-1f C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON WEDNESDAY night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather stout and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-1f T. McGEER.

\$25 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM FRANKLIN, N. C., a County, one Heifer, 3 years old, red and white spotted; two yearlings, mostly black, with a few white spots, and a white spot in the face. The mark is crop each ear. To any one taking them up and writing to me, so I can get them I will pay the above reward.

Aug 10-1w JOHN REHM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

Aug 7-155 A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE HIGHEST cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or five hundred at a time.

Aug 12-1f FRANK I. WILSON, Agt.

Standard copy 3 times.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE NECESSITIES of our people will require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of the 12th inst., in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather, and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August A. D. 1863, and in the Eighty-Eighth year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE, By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Aug. 11-1w All Daily papers copy one week and Weekly papers two weeks.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned and repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 14-1f

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S. In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-1f

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the first of July.

Board, per day, ... \$5
 Week, ... 35
 Month, ... 90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS:

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress One Year	\$10 00
" Six months	6 00
" Three months	4 00
" Two months	3 00
" One month	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and new subscribers will be furnished at \$5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

Rags! Rags! Rags!—The highest cash price will be paid for the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

Any of our friends receiving important

news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Foreign Intervention.

We have but little faith in foreign intervention. The nations of Europe are profoundly indifferent to the struggle which so engrosses America. It is a matter of small consequence to them how much blood is shed, what amount of property is destroyed, or which of the belligerents succeeds in the contest. All history shows that nations are selfish and heartless—that the main-spring of their actions is interest and nothing else. Will it extend our power, increase our wealth or promote our happiness? is the question which determines the conduct of Premiers, Kings and Statesmen. Humanity with them is a chimera, charity a fallacy and chivalry the dream of romantic boys. The religion of which they boast, and in whose honor the proudest of temples are reared, is but a cloak for their faithlessness and perfidy. They still cling to the feet of Machiavelli and their political idol while they prate of the morality and superior civilization of this enlightened age. While "Cotton was King," they delighted to do it reverence, but so soon as the throne was lost, they spurned the deposed monarch. They were our friends in the hour of prosperity, when we were an integral portion of a mighty nation, but in our adversity they have treated us with utter contempt and scorn.

When victory has crowned our banners, when the indomitable courage of our brave soldiers has triumphed over the countless hosts of the enemy—when the Southern cross has shone forth with resplendent light in the Heavens, then have come smiles, congratulations and whispers of a speedy recognition. But now that our prospects appear dark and gloomy, and defeat, has for the moment palsied the hearts of our people, the countenance of all Europe grows harsh and cold, and not a hand is extended to us in friendship or even courtesy. The truth is, the nations of the world care nothing for us, and being united in opposition to slavery, they will continue to regard the contest with indifference until it becomes apparent that their interests demand an interference in the quarrel. The hope therefore of foreign intervention is fallacious and delusive. Upon the brave hearts and strong arms of our people, must we rely alone for a favorable termination of this struggle. It is useless to disguise the fact that no aid will come from abroad and that we must help ourselves if we hope to accomplish anything in this contest. What do foreign nations care for the flowing of blood, the burning of cities, the destruction of property and all the sad catalogue of evils which follow the footsteps of invading armies? This very work has been going on within their own borders for centuries, and they have learned to delight in such exhibitions of man's brutality, as the old Roman's in the butchery of their gladiators.

To expect anything from Europe is to rely upon a rope of sand and a broken reed. This war with all its horrors is upon us, and with a firm trust in God and a profound self-reliance, we must meet the issue squarely and fairly—meet it as men who appreciate their responsibilities and are prepared for any fate. Whether by a long path or a short one, we must reach the promised land of peace at last, but on the cheerless and desolated road there will be no kind hands or friendly voices to sustain us, and we must rely upon ourselves for the successful accomplishment of the journey.

Auctions a Nuisance.

We have received through the Post Office, a communication signed "Many Ladies," which it would have afforded us pleasure to publish had not the writer forgotten to give us her true name, it being a violation of our universal custom to publish manuscript without knowing who wrote it.

The ladies, however, will please accept our thanks for calling attention to the matter in question, while we proceed at once to offer the aid asked, which is to assist them in suppressing what they justly style a nuisance—the blockading of the side walks every two or three days in the week with auctions.

They suggest that in other towns and cities commission merchants and auctioneers have store-houses and vacant lots in which they collect and vend goods, live stock, etc., but in Raleigh the custom is to collect everything, goods, furniture, wagons, buggies, carts, horses, mules, buyers, sellers and all in one heterogeneous mass right upon the side-walks and in the streets, making an "effectual blockade" for twenty yards, rendering it impossible for ladies to pass in either direction. This complaint on the part of the ladies is a just one, to which we cheerfully bear testimony, but which, through neglect or forgetfulness, we had failed to notice before.

They suggest that we invoke the aid of the "city fathers" in their behalf, but we cannot think that this is necessary. Our commissioned salesmen, Messrs.

Wilson, Towles and Creech & Litchford are all high-minded, honorable and gallant gentlemen, and only require a hint from the ladies to warrant their instantaneous response to do their bidding; at any rate we think we hazard nothing in predicting, that in the future, they will, at least, leave one side of the street open for the comfortable and free passage of the ladies.

Colonel James K. Marshall.

We are pleased to learn that this brave officer was not killed at the battle of Gettysburg, as was generally supposed by his friends. A letter from a Confederate Surgeon, who remained in Pennsylvania, conveys the gratifying intelligence that, though wounded and a prisoner, he is doing well and will probably recover.

On the third day of the fight, he commanded Gen. Pettigrew's brigade, and fell within a few yards of the enemy's battery, gallantly leading his men in their grand but most fatal charge. On this, as on other occasions, he displayed the highest qualities of a soldier, winning the entire confidence of his superior officers, and eliciting the most enthusiastic admiration of his whole command. North Carolina had no braver or more worthy representative upon that sanguinary field than this gallant gentleman; and we hope at no distant day to see him restored to his friends and his country.

We learn that he has been recommended for promotion by every commander under whom he has served since the commencement of the war, including Generals Pryor, French, Pettigrew and Hill.

PLEASANT CHANGE.—A very pleasant change was wrought upon the atmosphere in this latitude on Monday night by some means or other. Yesterday morning was cool and the whole day, compared with the last ten or fifteen, was pleasant indeed, reminding one of the bracing and health-giving temperature of September.

A gentleman from Greene county, with whom we conversed here, yesterday morning, remarked that they had quite a hail storm in his county the day before, and that is, no doubt, the cause of the change.

REV. JAMES P. BOYCE.—We learn from the Confederate Baptist that the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph has consented to be a candidate for a seat in Congress from the 5th Congressional District of South Carolina.

Dr. Boyce is President of the Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., and takes this step because he is left with nothing to do, his students having been sent to the army.

THE ORDER FOR MORGAN'S IMPRISONMENT.—INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO HIS TREATMENT.—The following is the official letter from Governor Todd, of Ohio, to the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary containing directions for the confinement of Gen. Morgan and his officers in that institution:

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Executive Department,
Columbus, July 30, '63.

Nathaniel Merion, Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary: You have been advised by a formidable and destructive raid through our State, of a band of desperate men under the lead of the notorious John Morgan, also their capture by the military forces of the Federal Government, aided, however, materially by the militia forces of our State.

Upon consultation with Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, Commander-in-chief of this Military Department, I learn from him that he has not, subject to his command, a secure place in which to keep the principal officers of said band. I have, therefore, tendered to the Federal Government the use of our Penitentiary, as a place of safe-keeping for them until other provisions can be made.

You will, therefore, please receive from the officers of the United States Government the said John Morgan and thirty others, Confederate officers, captured with him, (a list of whose names is herewith handed you,) and safely and securely keep them within the walls of the Penitentiary until other provisions shall be made for them.

You will carefully search each prisoner as he may be handed over to you, and take from him all arms and articles of value, (money included,) and carefully preserve the same until you may receive further directions touching the disposition thereof.

You will keep said prisoners, so far as may be possible, separate and apart from the convicts. You will furnish them, everything necessary in the way of food and clothing for their comfort, and impose only such restrictions upon them as may be necessary for their safe keeping. You will permit no one to hold interviews or communications, by writing or otherwise, except by written or telegraphic order from General Burnside.

You will employ such additional force, for guard or other duty, as you may deem necessary.

Should clothing be required for the prisoners, you will make a requisition upon me for the same.

You will keep an accurate account of all increased cost to the institution consequent upon a compliance with this request, and report the same to me from time to time as you may require funds to meet the expenditure.

Respectfully Yours,
DAVID TODD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

FROM THE VALLEY.—From various sources of information, we are assured that the Valley country is now unoccupied by the Yankees, and that the people once more breathe the air of freedom. The only Federal force we hear of is a report that they have a small body at Martinsburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which road perhaps the Government is rebuilding. One statement represents that our forces extend as low down as Shepherdstown, but this we are satisfied is unfounded. A Yankee force of infantry and cavalry, estimated at from two to three thousand, is on the South Branch, in Hardy county. A short time since they were pressing horses, from which the inference is drawn that they contemplate a raid.

The crops of corn and grass in the Valley are said to be excellent, scarcely ever surpassed in that productive region.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—We have seen a specimen of anthracite coal, discovered on the farm of a Mr. Wade, in Rockingham county, N. C. The coal appears to be very good, and has been so proven, we understand, by the proper test. The vein now worked is only six feet under ground, and is three feet thick. Col. B. M. Jones is engaged in the operation of mining this coal, and the work is progressing under the superintendence of Mr. Ambrose Barratt, a practical miner. The Upper Dan River Valley, in which the above mine is located, has been known for some years to contain a coal basin of considerable extent, and it was considered that anthracite coal was the predominant deposit. Should this impression prove to be correct, in other openings as it has in the mine of Wade's farm, the coal field of this region will be of very great value to the Confederacy.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The following from the Charleston Mercury will be found interesting:

Preparations to Attack Fort Sumter.—An artillery officer writes to the Boston Tracer, from Morris Island, July 29: "Our force is working day and night erecting batteries and mounting 100-pound and 200-pound Parrott's to mount. We have five 100-pound and three 200-pound Parrott's to mount. Yesterday three shots were fired at Sumter just to get the range. One shot hit the corner of the parapet and made the bricks fly. Our pickets are within four hundred yards of Fort Wagner, but they have to look out for the rebel sharpshooters. The water over the Island is so bad that whisky is carried out to the troops three times a day."

The Steamer Flora.—We received last night a private dispatch from Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, announcing that the efforts to get the steamer Flora off the reef, had been successful, and that she is now safe in the river. We regret to learn, however, that her entire cargo had been thrown overboard.

Hot.—The weather is intensely hot in all the Northern cities of the United States, and has been for several days past. Some eighteen or twenty deaths from sunstroke, are reported in the N. Y. Tribune of Friday last.

Rosecrans.—General Rosecrans is at Washington, closeted with Halleck and Stanton. What's in the wind? Some say he is to supersede Meade in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

The Non-Combatants in Charleston.—In December, 1861, just after the fall of Fort Royal, the Convention of the People of South Carolina assembled. The attention of the body was directed to several important subjects. Among them was the character of the defence to be made of Charleston. To consider this a Committee was appointed December 28th, consisting of Attorney General Isaac W. Hayne, Judge J. N. Whitner, Chancellor J. P. Carroll, ex-Senator Wm. F. DeSaussure, and R. N. Gourdin, Esq. On the 7th of January, 1862, a report and resolutions and ordinance were brought in and recommended for adoption. These were printed, and after deliberation and discussion, the report and certain resolutions were adopted. The following enunciation is contained in the report:

"That it should be expressed, as the sense of the People of South Carolina, assembled in Convention, that Charleston should be defended at any cost of life or property; and that in their deliberate judgment, they would prefer a repulse of the enemy, with the entire city in ruins, to an evacuation or surrender on any terms whatever."

And, in conformity with these views, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the provisions of the Ordinance to provide for the removal of negroes and other property from portions of the State which may be invaded by the enemy, be extended to the removal of those persons in the city of Charleston, who, by reason of age, sex, or infirmity, are incapable of taking part in its defence, if such removal becomes necessary in the judgment of the Commission herein provided for."

"Resolved, That a Commission of five citizens of Charleston be chosen by this Convention, whose duty it shall be to execute within the City of Charleston the provisions of the Ordinance aforesaid and of this resolution."

The five citizens appointed to execute this Commission were Hon. Charles M. Furman, Charles Kerrison, Esq., Hon. R. N. Gourdin, George A. Trenholm, Esq., and Hon. Wm. D. Porter.

Instructions were given by resolution to communicate, by certified copies, the report and resolutions to the Commanding General of the Confederate forces in this State, and the Confederate officer commanding at Charleston."

The Governor and Council promptly, by an unanimous vote, transmitted certified copies to the President of the Confederate States, the Secretary of War, and the Confederate Generals in South Carolina, declaring their concurrence in the views expressed by the Convention.

General Beauregard has recently urged the departure of all non-combatants from Charleston, and prohibited the ingress of any more. There should be no mistake concerning his views, either as to the imminence of the danger at this point, or as to the character of the defence that he will make.

Let it be distinctly understood by everybody that Charleston is to be defended to the last extremity.—If the harbor is taken, the city is to be fought street by street, and house by house, as long as we have a foot of ground to stand upon.

It is high time that public attention should be directed to this subject. We were pleased to learn that the gentlemen composing the Commission met yesterday. We trust that, in their efforts to make Charleston ready forthwith to stand shelling, they will have the co-operation and assistance of our entire population. Nothing could stay us and the country, in the event of its fall, but the most heroic and devoted exertions; nothing can save Charleston but a desperate defence. One and all, let us bestride ourselves, and make ready at once for the rapidly approaching struggle. Let none be caught napping, and no obstacles be thrown in the way of our military authorities.

The editor of the Chattanooga Rebel is a jolly fellow and gets off a great many funny things. Now read on:

The Federal Government has agreed to provide, free of cost, wooden legs for those losing a leg in the service. They had better furnish them with cork ones. The lighter weight a man carries on a foot race, the better, and the Yankees are sure to "make the race" where death is the "forfeit."

One of the conscripts in Portland, Maine, went to a dentist, after he was drafted, and had four of his front teeth extracted in order to incapacitate him from serving his country. In other words, his teeth were drafted and he wasn't. If that ain't "war to the teeth" we would like to know where you can find it.

It was reported yesterday that on the day before, General Rosecrans came down on the reconnaissance train as far as Bridgeport. The same day General Bragg was at Bridgeport. The coincidence is a little remarkable.

The lighting of Paris by electricity, it is stated, is to be entrusted to E. J. Van Maderan, who has invented an electric light, one jet of which is equal to 2,240 jets of gas.—*Charleston Mercury.*

We don't need any of that sort of light here at present, but would like to have a little of the electricity, to strike one or two fellows who are selling tallow candles for their weight in Confederate bills.

When you are done with it, please hand it round, Mr. Rebel.

MAJ. GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE.—This distinguished and gallant officer, we are glad to learn, has been promoted to be Major General, and assigned to the command of all the cavalry in Mississippi. This is a well merited reward, and we doubt not Gen. Stephen D. Lee will add new lustre to the already glorious name of Lee. At Vicksburg, Gen. Lee was held in the most unbounded esteem by the officers of that heroic but unfortunate garrison.

The General passed through our town yesterday on his way to the post of duty.—*Times (Ala.) Mississippi,* 13th.

FROM MOBILE.—An official despatch from Gen. Maury, commanding the Confederate forces at Mobile, states that a considerable number of the enemy has appeared off Fort Morgan.

The country are said to be building three vessels at Ship Island.

GERMANS OF THE NORTH.

One of the most significant movements recently made by the Germans of the North, is the formation of a German National Central Committee, at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of organizing the German population of the United States, and for the purpose of securing the harmonious, safety, and general welfare, requires no argument to show. One may congratulate himself that here within the South there is no such sentiment as would lead to so dangerous a position.

The address was issued in the German language, and the part which we publish below was translated by the Missouri Democrat. It is entitled, "Address of the National Central Committee to the Germans of North America on United Organizations."

The necessity of a German American organization, (it says) exists, without dispute. Without it the Germans of this Republic are the appendix of any particular party, without any will of their own, and are used as political slaves. Every separate political activity of the Germans runs into the ground, as the local demonstrations in St. Louis and Chicago, against Halleck, and other former demonstrations, in New York, sufficiently proves. The history of the Germans in America commands us to organize the Germans into a progressive power, and to elevate them to a more dignified position amongst the Americans. The Greeks and the Romans, as well as the British, have retained their nationality and language wherever they emigrated in large numbers, and have carried along with the Greek, Roman and English culture. The Germans number five millions in North America. Shall, then, the German spirit, representing, as it does, the richest literature of the world, neglect to undertake an historic role in this country? Has not rather every true German, who recognizes the policy of honor and of principle as the only true one, the urgent task committed to him to reform the American policy, taken up, as it is, by corruption and speculation?

We are far from wishing to form a German National Party. We want to organize ourselves as German Americans, and act as American citizens with American citizens on a footing of equality and fraternity for the common welfare. But we will not occupy an undignified and ambiguous position amongst the Americans. The American Union Leagues grew to be an important political power, and are already sought to be used for egotistical purposes for the next Presidential election. Without a German organization we cannot control the plans of egotistical politicians; we become the servants and tools of office-hunters. But by an organization of all the Germans, we at least elevate ourselves to a balance of power in the decision of all important political questions. As the Radical wing, we have to fight conservatism as well as treason and the rebellion. Our opposition is especially directed against the Copperheads. We desire light, liberty and the happiness of the people, guaranteed by the true Democracy, and we despise spiritual darkness, slavery and misery of the people, by whatever form of tyranny it has been brought about.

The undersigned, German National Central Committee, which has constituted itself from the German Central Society of this place, and which consists of the representatives of several free States, has provisionally formed itself and has taken the initiative in this matter. We hereby call upon the Germans of the Union to organize themselves according to the enclosed constitution in the capital of the several States, into State and Territorial Societies, and through them into local societies, and to advise the Corresponding Secretary of the Central Committee, Karl Roeser, Washington, D. C., of all such organizations. After the organization has been effected, the said Central Committee will, conjointly with the delegates of the other States and Territorial Societies, issue a call for a National Convention, in favor of which the Central Committee will resign its power.—This National Convention will also start an English German organ.

In the name of the German National Central Committee.

JOHN BITTMAN, of Iowa.

KARL ROESER, of Wis.

WILLIAM GRAUBITZ, of Penn.

H. ULKE, of D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1863.

THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS.—Dr. Toole, Senior Surgeon of the 2nd and 4th brigades, Stevenson's division, who was captured at Vicksburg and taken to New Orleans, communicates to the Knoxville Register the following tribute to the pure devotion and unswerving patriotism of the ladies of that city:

New Orleans has, for more than twelve awful months, suffered all that Yankee tyranny contains and implies. And how do her people feel and act to day? In a short time after our boat had landed the shore and levee were lined and crowded with anxious and pressing visitors. The men stood back, the ladies, the little girls and boys crowded forward with baskets full of provisions, their arms laden with good gifts, beautiful bouquets, wines, cordials, fruits, sweet meats and delicacies of all kinds, and in any abundance, were pressed upon us by the kind hands and women hearts of the now despoiled and down trodden, but still hopeful, buoyant and devoted daughters of New Orleans. Hospital stores of every character, and clothing, much of the latter manufactured in secret by the hands of those imprisoned ladies, were tendered us. We were permitted to receive the stores for the sick and wounded, but Yankee cupidity and meanness would not allow the clothing to come on board. Had it not been prevented, I believe every soldier on the boat would have been furnished a good, new suit out and out. The press continued all Sunday evening, and early the next morning the scene was revived and re-enacted and continued all that day up to the hour of departure. In fact, I had to notify them repeatedly that we were amply supplied, and to require that no more be sent on board. All the time Yankee bayonets glittered up and down the wharf, as the avaricious, ego-loving Massachusetts hirelings obeyed the orders of their superiors in pressing back the crowd. But the fair and fearless crowd cared not for the bayonet point, nor for the brutish creature who held it when she has an opportunity of affording comfort and happiness to the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers.

We left about 5 o'clock Monday evening for Mobile, and as we steamed down the river the waving of handkerchiefs of our female friends could be seen far as the eye could reach, waiting us affectionate adieus, and bidding us a safe and prosperous voyage. Many an eye dropped the tear of sadness, and many a lip breathed the language of sorrow as we departed from the shore, for there was not one, as I verily believe, in that vast concourse of warm-hearted and true Southerners, either male or female, who would not have considered it a happy deliverance to have been permitted to accompany us to where the could once more breathe the pure air of liberty. But they hand of the tyrant is upon them, and there it must rest and suffering continue, until our people arise in their might and tear of the accursed shackles. But let no one say or think or suspicion even that the people of New Orleans are craven or untrue. Rather let our people in other districts and cities and every where, whether the invader has entered or not, learn lessons of heroic endurance, true and pure devotion, and lofty patriotism from this very people, whose loyalty none have dared to doubt.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF YACCO CITY.—We have a report that Jackson's cavalry entered Yacco City, Miss., about the 7th inst., and killed about two hundred of the garrison, which consisted chiefly of negro troops. It is stated that several of the black troops were captured. The Yankees had been in the city for some time.

AN INTERESTING HAPAS CONTOUS CASE.—The

Petersburg Express of Saturday last has the following: The examination of witnesses in the *Hapagos* cases which have been pending before Judge Jones for the past two days, was resumed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and concluded shortly after 11 o'clock. The object of the evidence was to prove to the Court that the Militia of Petersburg, now in service of the Confederate States, had been transferred to the petitioners produced an order from Brig. Gen. Jenkins, to Capt. Jas. B. Read, Commissary of this long as they were in actual service. This order was recognized as official, by Capt. Read, and read to the Court.

Major Lowell stated that he had enrolled the petitioners, and had exempted them from the Confederate service, by reason of their having furnished substitutes.

A telegram from Adjutant General Cooper to General Jenkins was also read, stating that the Militia of this city must be considered in the Confederate service, and that provisions must be furnished them from the Confederate Commissary stores.

The evidence concluded, the argument was commenced by John Lyon, Esq., on the side of the petitioners, followed by Attorney General Tucker, on behalf of the Government and closed by R. R. Collier, Esq., for the petitioners. The argument of the opposing counsel was exceedingly elaborate, and though often embellished by the graces of oratory, was manifestly speaking to the point. Many new questions in law were raised, which will render the case and the decision of the Judge memorable and important.

As it is our intention to give a synopsis of the proceedings in these cases, in our next issue, which it is impossible for us to present this morning, we shall at present forbear to touch even upon the main points at issue, between the counsel for the petitioners and the counsel for the Government.

At the conclusion of the argument last night, Judge Jones announced that he would deliver his decision on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

The Courthouse was well filled all day, the proceedings and their issue apparently creating the profoundest interest.

FROM THE YORK RIVER COUNTRY.—A gentleman just from Gloucester, reports that the Yankees have nearly gone from Gloucester Point and Yorktown. Disease of the character is said to have taken its appearance among them, which is supposed to be the chief cause of their departure.—*Rich. Waig.*

Tribute to Respect.

HEAD QUARTERS CO. I, 41st REG'T (3rd N. C. Cavalry), Broad Water, Va., Aug. 17th, 1863.

At a meeting held by the members of Co. I, 41st Reg't (3rd N. C. Cavalry), Lt. Willis J. Riddick was called to the chair, and Corporal H. J. Barker was requested to read the following:

The object of the meeting having been stated to be to express our sorrow at the loss of our companions in arms, Corporal Willis M. Nunn, Rufin Wilson, James Cross and Gabriel Uley.

Serg't John McC. Gay, Private W. D. Hornington and Corporal James A. Lewis were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. On motion, Lt. Rogers was added to the Committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the Committee and unanimously adopted: Whereas, Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our band, by death, our friends and comrades, Corporal Willis M. Nunn, R. Wilson, and Jas. Cross, at the Petersburg Hospital, respectively on the 12th, 7th, and 11th of August, 1863;

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decrees of an all-wise Providence, we sincerely deplore their sudden removal. They were beloved and respected by the officers and men of the Company. That in the death of our beloved comrades, we have lost true and good friends, and the Confederacy patriotic and devoted soldiers.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to their families and relatives, for the irreparable loss they have sustained.

That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the families of the deceased, and to the Raleigh Progress with a request that it publish the same.

SUBS'T J. McC. GUY,

W. D. HARRINGTON,

CORP'L JAS. A. LESTER,

LT. A. R. ROGERS.

CORP'L H. J. BARKER, Sec'y.

City papers will please copy.

WE are authorized to announce Captain

JOSEPH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, the election to be held in November next. Aug 18

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. John W. Caldwell, and as one who should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas Faizon, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-64

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.

The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will abstain from no responsibility to which his fellow and citizen may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own untiring merit, and for the good of the country. Citizens, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier. MANY VOTERS. July 1-64 Register, Standard, and State Journal copy list election and send bills to this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 22ND INST. I SHALL SELL FOR CASH a likely NEGRO BOY, 30 years old, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Raleigh, at 1 o'clock. Aug 18-64

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, who were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service. A GORDON, Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C. Aug 8-64

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR, GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME

very fine. Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stone" Smoking Tobacco, in lots to suit purchasers. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. July 25-64

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore, in all its branches. June 25-64

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH

Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, for which the highest market price will be paid.

For particulars apply to J. H. HARRINGTON.